

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION

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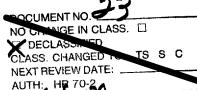
Volume III

The International Week

In its recent policy statement, the British Labor Party sharply emphasized its rejection of any close integration of the UK with Western Europe. Secretary General Lie released a report on his European trip wherein he stressed the necessity of settling the Chinese representation issue before the UN could make any significant contribution to easing world tension. Meanwhile the UN Technical Assistance Conference obtained financial pledges to implement its program. At their London meeting, the World Peace Partisans laid plans to set up a "world peace fund" with which to promote the drive to bar resort to atomic weapons.

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Expanding role of OEEC in European economic integration. The enthusiastic reception given by the Ministerial Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to Secretary General Marjolin's proposal for a long term program to harmonize national investment projects and financial policies reflects the desire of OEEC to play an increasingly important rele in the economic integration of Europe. Specifically Parjolin's proposal calls on each OEEC country to supply details of its own proposed objectives for the next four or five years and to lay down the main lines of its investment program and of the policy it envisages to insure maximum development and best possible use of its productive resources. Once this information is furnished, the OEEC will compare the national objectives, policies and programs and endeavor to harmonize them so as to avoid contradictions and waste of resources.





Heeding the recent suggestion in the London four Power Communique, the Council promptly invited the US and Canada to establish informal working relations with OEEC. It is thus almost certain that the two western hemisphere countries will maintain close contact with OEEC after the European Recovery Plan ends in 1952. The OEEC also authorized measures to develop closer liaison with the Council of Europe (CE) particularly in economic work and approved the establishment of an office in Strasbourg to supply the CE with information about OEEC activities. Coming on the heels of the Schuman plan, these OEEC developments reflect increasing momentum coward closer European economic coordination.

Increased Soviet interest in the British African Colonies is reflected in recent efforts of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Peace Partisans movement to establish closer links with the native populations. During the Spring the Soviet WFTU Secretary reduested from a Communist trade union contact in British East Africa information on trade union organization, strike activity, and economic and social conditions in Tanganyika and other territories bordering on Kenya. The WFTU will in all probability utilize this information in bringing East African trade union resolutions to the attention of the next UN session. Further evidence of WFTU activity in the British colonies was revealed by the announcement that a labor federation from Nigeria was smong the applicants for WFTU membership at the Budapest configurations.

derived at the rost recent meeting of the World Committee of Peace Control and an impressive representation of African students in the Committee's June 1 meeting in London where they were addressed by the French North African leader, D'Arboussier, and the US negro leader, Paul Hobeson. The unexpectedly large turnable of African students at this meeting indicates that reported and Communist efforts to make contact with all non-white misters reaching England from the Colonies may be paying dividends.



Peace Partisans review progress of "Atomic Appeal" at London meeting. At its recent reeting in London, the World Peace Partisans Committee reviewed the "first results" of its ampaign "for interdiction of the atomic weapon" and found reason for gratification. Although this campaign has so far achieved relatively small success in the UK and the US, it has been more effective in France, where signatures for the Stockholm "Atomic Appeal" have reportedly been obtained from whole towns en bloc. The substantially greater support for this drive in France and French territories appears to be due prinespally to: (a) the door-to-door circulation of the Appeal by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT); (b) the carefully prepared effort to secure signatures from the French Catholics; and (c) the apparent desire of some Frenchmen to support what they believe to be a genuine Soviet offer to consider an atomic control commission.

The simultaneous decision of the Peace Partisans to launch an international subscription and relief campaign for a "world peace fund" indicates the expanding scope of the peace offensive and Communist determination to capitalize on the support which it is currently receiving from non-Communist sources.

UN technical assistance program launched. The current UN conference on technical aid to underdeveloped areas launches a program envisaged in "Point Four" of President Truman's inaugural address. Though modest in scope, considering the immensity of the task shead, the UN program may come to play an important role in the development of the world organization as a potent instrument for fostering a more stable and prosperous world community.

Approximately \$20 million will be pledged to the special account, to be shared by the UN and various Specialized Agencies whose programs are to be coordinated through a Technical Assistance Board. This sum will be used to start a long-range attack on powerty, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and primitive methods of agriculture and industry through the cooperative sharing of technical skills and "know-how." If carried out to the extent that technical aid and training will generate new energies of self-help in backward areas, the program could become a major obstacle to world communism by removal of the conditions on which it thrives.

The problem of Dutch New Guinea. Uncertainty over the future of Netherlands New Cuinea may foreshadow SC consideration of the cuestion. Disposition of the Dutch half of New Guinea, held in abeyance last November when it appeared that this issue right upset an Indonesian settlement, was referred to a mixed commission by the first Netherlands-Indonesian Union Conference. The July report of the commission will probably reveal a deadlock with the Dutch and Indonesians each demanding exclusive control of the disputed area. report will also go the the UN Corrission for Indonesia, now in Djakarta, but it is unlikely that UNCI will intervene at that point since Australia, which controls half of the island. has now jeopardized its position on the Commission by vigorously opposing transfer of the Dutch half to Indonesia. Further consideration will be given the dispute in August in the second Urion Conference but it is not expected that a settlement will be reached at that time. Provided that the Dutch and Indonesians are not able to reach a compromise on a high povernmental level after the Union Conference. it is possible that the cuestion will eventually be referred to the Security Council.

Any western etterpt to obtain support for an exclusive Dutch trusteeship would alienate the Indonesians and might result in an anti-western and arti-colonial lineup in the UN.